

The Chicago Tribune

VOLUME XXXII.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1877.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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Holiday Books!
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C. D. PEACOCK, JEWELER.

The OLDEST established House in the city; expenses 25 per cent lower than other first-class houses; selling first-class goods

LOWER THAN OTHER DEALERS.

And receiving daily, direct from manufacturers, new and beautiful designs in Watches, Diamonds, Gold Chains, Necklaces, Silver Combs, Bracelets, and many other goods not found elsewhere. All goods Warranted as represented. Call and examine, at

98 STATE-ST., N. W. Cor. Washington.

OPEN EVENINGS THIS WEEK.

CLOTHING.

NOTE THE PRICES

AT THE BRANCH OF THE

New York Bowery Loan Office.

FOR

CLOTHING

Slightly Damaged by Water.

VISIT THE FIRE STORE,

168

South Clark-st.,

BETWEEN MONROE AND MADISON.

Bankrupt Stock of Clothing.

INVOICE \$3,200. For Sale this day.

ROBERT E. JENKINS,

Assignee, 120 LaSalle-st.

SALT.

PRIZE MEDAL SALT.

This is to certify that the Salt used in the manufacture of the Butter which drew the first premium on creamery butter at the Northwestern Dairy-men's Association Fair at Chicago, Dec. 20, open to the competition of the world, was "Higgins' Eureka Prize-Medal Salt."

D. E. WOOD & CO.,

Hantley, Ill.

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D. E. WOOD & CO.,

FACTS FOR BUYERS.

1. Messrs. N. MATSON & CO. have a stock of critically-selected goods exceeding in value the combined stocks of all other Retail Jewelers in this city for customers to select from.
2. N. MATSON & CO. are the only Jewelers in this city who import direct all their Foreign Goods, and so avoid the addition of importers' and jobbers' profits to their cost.
3. THIS HOUSE is the oldest in Chicago in its line, and unlike most of its competitors has always paid its debts, and therefore has commercial standing which enables it to place goods before buyers at least 10 per cent less than any other house; has a reputation for honorable dealing worth preserving, and responsibility which gives security to purchasers against misrepresentations.
4. For the sake of making prices appear cheap, they do not sell 10 karat Chains for 14, or plated goods for solid.
5. Owing to the magnitude of their business, they can and DO sell every article at a smaller per cent of profit than other merchants, and invite an examination of prices, which will convince every buyer that such is the case.

Respectfully,

N. MATSON & CO.,

State & Monroe-sts.

CROCKERY AND PLATED GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

BOOKS.

BOOKS.

DIAMONDS.

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FIERY DOOM.

Another HIDEOUS Mass of Ruins Charged with Corpses.

Sudden Demolition of the Largest Candy Factory in America.

Its Front Torn Away by the Explosion of a Boiler.

A Terrific Conflagration Instantly Succeeds the Explosion.

Nearly Two Hundred Persons Within the Fated Structure.

At Least Fifty Persons Believed to Have Sustained Death.

The Hospitals Full of Less Miserable Unfortunates.

Barclay Street, in New York City, the Scene of the Holocaust.

Varying Accounts of the Fearful Catastrophe.—The Losses.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Dec. 21.—The New York Tribune says: At 5 o'clock this afternoon a tremendous explosion occurred under Greenfield & Sons' wholesale confectionery, at No. 63 Barclay street, and almost immediately the entire front of the five-story building crumbled to pieces, letting down the several floors, so that the beams of each formed a V. An instant afterward a blinding sheet of flame flashed up through the entire edifice, and across the street, and then gave way to a dense smoke, quickly followed by another outburst of flame, which continued to burn with unrelenting fury.

THE FIRM OF GREENFIELD & SONS was the largest confectionery manufacturing concern in the United States, and had a capacity of turning out 25,000 pounds of candy per day. It occupied two buildings, No. 63 Barclay street, where the explosion occurred, and No. 1 College place, joined in the form of an L by a skybridge supported by iron pillars extending up to the second story. About the skybridge there was a series of iron bridges, or fire-escapes, between the two buildings, with iron doors at either end of each. There was one of them on each floor.

IN THE BASEMENT were many barrels for the manufacture of candy, all of which have been in full operation in preparation for the holidays during the past fourteen days. There were three large boilers under the sidewalk in front of No. 63 Barclay street, and the building was used for packing and storage purposes, and the first floor was used as a salesroom. Accounts differ as to the number of persons in the building at the time of the explosion. The firm employs, it is said, about 100 men, women and boys, but it is claimed that on Saturday last, about half that number were temporarily taken off, and only about eighty, who were skilled in the manufacture of holiday specialties, remained. These were busily at work. Nearly all were in the building when the explosion occurred, and the College place building being comparatively deserted. The proprietor and his two sons were in the office on the ground floor, and a number of customers were in the show-room making purchases. The disaster came upon these people

WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST WARNING, and they were suffocated with smoke, scalded with huge volumes of escaping steam, and surrounded by fire before they could gather their thoughts about them, or appreciate their peril. The cables of the cables had sufficient presence of mind to slam the door of the safe containing all the books, papers, and valuables of the firm shut, and locked it, so that these will probably be saved. Many persons rushed to the fire-escapes in the rear of the building and made their way out through No. 1 College place. A few ran to the front and scrambled, or were helped, over the pile of rubbish remaining from the fallen walls. Others, the upper floors, were cut off by the descending beams, and were compelled to crawl along as best they might to either side. Some succeeded in working their way to where they could signal their presence to the outside crowd that had gathered from every direction. Two or three on the upper floors jumped into the street; others on the upper floors were rescued by means of ladders thrown from the street.

HEROIC ATTEMPTS TO SAVE MEN. All the latter were more or less injured, or injured. They were taken to adjoining drug stores and subsequently removed in ambulances to the New York, Bellevue, and Chambers Street Hospitals. It is believed that a number were unable to get out and perished in the flames, but while it is certain that it is true, it was impossible up to 3 o'clock to ascertain how many the victims are. All sorts of exaggerated rumors are flying about, and

THE STRAITS VARY FROM 5 TO 500. The fire quickly extended to the College place building, and also to No. 61 on the east, and Nos. 65, 67, and 69 on the west, and before it was under control, these had been completely destroyed. The Greenfield Bank, on the corner of Barclay street and College place, withstood the flames until a late hour, and then only the two upper floors succumbed, although the remainder of the building was badly damaged by water. There is hardly an edifice on the entire block not injured. At 5:45 o'clock the front of No. 6 fell with a loud crash. The firemen had just been ordered to enter the building, and were preparing to do so.

A MINUTE LATER, and a large number of them would have been killed. The debris went across the street, and crashed against Lombard's office and spice mill, every pane of glass in which had previously been broken by the explosion of the boiler.

AT 5 O'CLOCK the fire was well under control. At 8:30 the double building Nos. 65 and 67 Barclay street fell with a loud crash, filling the air with clouds of dust. The noise was so great as to be distinctly heard at Broadway, and hundreds near the scene rushed back in fright. It was believed for a few minutes that many firemen were buried in the ruins. Several of them were in and on the building only a few minutes before, directing streams of water on the fire, but they suspected danger all the time, and escaped just before the buildings fell.

THE FIREMEN WORKED HEROICALLY. By almost superhuman exertions they pre-

vented the flames from crossing College place which at one time seemed inevitable, to the immense lithographic-printing establishment of Majors & Knapp. The engineer of Greenfield Brothers' factory could not be found to-night. It was generally supposed he had perished. Various causes are assigned for the explosion. It is said that one of the boilers was an old one, and at least one person claims to have warned Mr. Greenfield against its continued use. It is also stated that the engineer has before this been

FOUND ASLEEP ALONGSIDE his engine, but none of these reports could be verified to-night.

Commissioner Brennan had a large number of ambulances on the spot within a very few minutes. He directed the movements of the fire department, directing their movements as they dashed backward and forward from the various hospitals.

The ambulance physicians and a number of physicians from the neighborhood, who turned out at the first alarm and gave their services gratuitously, worked like Trojans, relieving the injured. Messrs. Hall & Sacker, and Day, Houghton & Steier, wholesale druggists, sent down their stores to the wounded, and furnished all necessary medicines free of charge from their stocks. The explosion was a terrible one. Every pane of glass for blocks around was shattered.

AT 7:15 THAT many passers-by were not aware of a large Delaware, Lackawanna & Western express wagon was passing laden with boxes of shoes on its way to the ferry. The driver was blown off the box, but escaped with slight injuries. One of the horses was hurled twenty feet, and instantly killed. The wagon was completely smashed up and overturned. A number of vendors who stood on the corner of Barclay street and College place were flung across the street and his stock of goods scattered.

ALL THE DOWN-TOWN STREETS were crowded at the time of the explosion. This season, when many of the shops and factories stop work at 5 o'clock, the operatives are starting home before it is fairly dark, and last evening the great red lines were hanging up just while the streets were almost empty.

Nearly everybody who saw the explosion from the neighboring streets turned back and went towards it, and even before the fire department arrived, all the neighboring streets were packed. The noise of the explosion brought everybody in the vicinity to a halt.

THE CAUSE OF THE disaster, and the hard work to clear a passage for the engines. Others who were early on duty at the fire say that NEVER BEFORE HAVE THEY SEEN SUCH A CROWD in the streets in any time of danger. Until the police lines were formed, Barclay street, Greenwich street, Park place, and College place were impassable. After the third alarm, it was believed more engines would be needed, and special calls were sent, until, at the height of the fire, twenty-five companies were at work.

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BUTTER AND

Last Day of the
Dairymen's C

Interesting Papers
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List of the Premium
Show a Decide

MORNING E

J. A. SM
The Dairymen's Conventi

Mr. J. A. Smith, of
paper on "The importance
milk in the manufacture
that chemists and experimen
agreed that the most approv
ing cheese was to heat the
from the cow to about
rapidly cool it. The
taking the milk to
the use

discharge of cold water to cool processes took time and small farmers this course was not feasible, and some other means of cooling was needed. Of course the advocates of the plan, Coolidge and others, held that the plan of milk cooling was useless. The men who succeeded in making a mild, sweet, rich, and nutritious milk, and one of sound and good milk, and a poor workman could not make a good milk, while the philosopher and an expert would not suffice to make a good milk as milk is prepared at once checked, and if left to cool down, the acid was formed. The speaker had a patent that milk surrounded

less than the same quality
sour next morning, while
as ever. He had proved
milk in warm weather it
In the West the prevalent
the farm before delivery
cases the carrying-cans w
of proper cooling, and so

should be watched. Their preserving purposes their butter-making, using the cooling rapidly. Sauer has been the most practicable at least trouble. Practical factory had shown the small cans, which were allowed the milk to cool in the present plan while that the cream raised should be taken off at the establishment of small

larger ones were losing to smaller ones because they were nearer the farmers' doors.

In conclusion, Mr. Small said it would become the duty of the dairy to produce its products. By establishing relations with the trucking industry along the line of transportation gone, Chicago was able to serve rural areas in Europe without the interference of Mr. D. H. Burrill, of London with a bona fide interest, which consideration of interest of a Skim Milk Cheese "37" was

MR. R. H. ELLIOTT, of Elgin, Ill., considered was a desirable product claimed that it contained no making material, was as full-cream cheese. This he had as early as possible outside.

Mr. Charles Baltz, of Cretzberg, for skin milk cheese time would come when it was to deal in it. The cheese were caused by the

[illegible]

and the officers declared
On motion, a vote was
rning Secretary, Dr. H.
Mr. Hiram Smith tend
honor conferred on him
dent.

MR. C. C. G.
Canada, was next intro
perience that too many s
because the milk produ
tion should be given to
and its quality. In all
narratable with the car
tion to the cooling.

Mr. Buell, Chairman
mittee, said that they h
the formation of a trade
speaker be added to it
and be asked to nomi
nate persons for the com
mittee proposed for the
soil, Ont., and the name

MR. FRANK

and was utterly unable to proceed to discuss the case, which he was obliged to abruptly cut off by the fact that the hour of adjournment was then taken.

AFTERNOON
G. C.

At the afternoon session Rock Falls, Ill., and a number of cases were heard. He believed that coarse use than very fine salt, difference in the better held a right to demand equalized. The speaker New York could better salt used in various cases eighteen times out of 100.

he could tell the difference between the conclusion was that the good as the other means of the grain of manufacture, and that inspection was necessary dairymen. The State thousands of dollars to an inspector of fertilizers carry out the procedure easier to manufacture by tion than by boiling, exercised. The English city of New York to India it was obtained stagnation. In China

He was a member of the
learned Professor in New
through the press the
that product than in bu
The Treasurer report
account of membership
etc., \$107; total \$22

tion, the balance was Secretary as a recompensating the annual report Col. R. M. Littler read from

MR. FR
of Copenhagen, Denmark, expressed his astonishment which he never saw and which he considered excellent skill and excellent dairies. Denmark dairy country held its

brought the highest price. All the land having been stocked, no increase in price from cultivating was possible, only improvements in cattle and the treatment of the exportation doubled the price from 1867 to 1872, and the farmers of Holstein making from 20 to 50 shillings of the former, this year 50 shillings. Danielson says that they could never have done this in America. One-half of Denmark was made in

which were supply
Only the very fine

